

OAS—From Page A1

## Bolivia Submits Evidence Here That Guevara Leads Guerrillas

when he was second in power only to Premier Castro in Cuba and pictures said to show him in Bolivia.

The Bolivian Foreign Minister also flashed on a screen before his OAS colleagues a photograph of a letter Guevara had written to his mother. He compared the handwriting to the text of a battle order signed by one "Ramon" and said that the order and letter had been written by the same person.

Finally, Guevara Arze showed two Uruguayan passports he said the guerrilla leader had used. He said the fingerprints on the document showed they were "Che's." It was understood from other sources that the fingerprints on the passports had been compared to a set of Guevara's prints in the hands of Mexican officials.

On the general question of Cuban involvement in recent guerrilla activity in Bolivia, Guevara Arze said that not more than 20 of the 100 to 150 persons fighting the government were native Bolivians. Among the foreigners whose pictures he showed was a physician said to be of Sino-Peruvian origin.

The Foreign Minister said his government could handle the guerrillas without foreign help. But he said the situation showed the extent to which Cuba threatened other nations in the hemisphere.

Guevara Arze said he believed "Che," who was born in Argentina 40 years ago, was still in Bolivia. He said the photographs and other evidence of his presence had been captured by Bolivian

government troops during recent forays against the guerrillas.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Ignacio Iribarren Borges of Venezuela charged that Cuba was continuing to carry out acts of terrorism and sabotage against his country.

But he intimated that the ultimate responsibility for this lay with the Soviet Union and the other Communist states supporting Cuba. He said this was shown by the fact that a part of the economic aid that Cuba receives from Moscow is diverted from the Cuban people so that the Castro regime can foment revolution in other countries.

During a luncheon at the White House, President Johnson told the foreign ministers that governments "must meet terrorism and sabotage with resolute force where necessary." He compared the "virulent form of subversion directed from Havana" with North Vietnam's campaign against South Vietnam.

The only other speakers during day-long sessions in the Pan-American Union were the foreign ministers of the Dominican Republic and Ecuador. The latter, Julio Plado Vallejo, said that "Castro-Communism" would never be stamped out until the developing nations received increased trade advantages and economic aid from the rich nations.

Secretary Rusk was among those whose speech was postponed until Saturday.

U.S. officials said the conference would probably

wind up by denouncing Cuba and making some sort of an appeal to other nations to avoid trade with the island.

Beyond that, they said, the conference might agree to implement recommendations for exchanging information about guerrillas and setting up multilateral intelligence networks. U.S. officials indicated that they would be extremely interested to see what degree of sub-regional cooperation along these lines could be worked out among the countries directly threatened by Castro.

American officials also indicated that they would be quite satisfied with this relatively mild approach. They noted that if the Latin American nations really felt Cuba was a threat, they should take the lead in doing something about it.